DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	(Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	3	L21
USPT	((424/93.21)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L20
USPT	((424/93.2)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L19
USPT	((514/44)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L18
USPT	((424/151.1)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L17
USPT	((424/130.1)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L16
USPT	((435/69.1)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L15
USPT	((435/320.1)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L14
USPT	((435/325)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L13
USPT	((435/343.1)!.CCLS.) and (Plasmodium adj falciparum) and (NANP) and CDR3	0	L12
USPT	(wound adj healing) and gelsolin	5	L11
USPT	((424/455)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	0	L10
USPT	((424/93.2)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	1	L9
USPT	((424/93.21)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	1	L8
USPT	((435/69.1)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	5	L7
USPT	((435/440)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	0	L6
USPT	((435/325)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	6	L5
USPT	((435/320.1)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	8	L4
USPT	((514/44)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	1	L3
USPT	((514/2)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	5	L2
USPT	((514/1)!.CCLS.) and gelsolin	0	L1

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:16:30 ON 10 OCT 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:16:35 ON 10 OCT 2000

L1	0	S	GERLONI, MARA/AU
L2	0	S	GERLONI, MARA
L3	0	S	GERLONI
L4	123	S	NANP AND (PLASMODIUM)
L5	0	S	L4 AND PLASMIC
L6	4	S	L4 AND PLASMID
L7	2	S	SOMATIC TRANSGENE AND GM-CSF
L8	2	S	HEMATOPOIETIC (1W)(EXPRESSION ELEMENT OR PROMOTER)
L9	11	S	VACCINE AND ((TARGET (3W) SPLENE) OR INTRASPLENIC)
L10	2	S	L9 AND PLASMODIUM

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:23:03 ON 10 OCT 2000

L11	15	S	NANP AND (PLASMODIUM) AND PLASMID
L12	1	S	L11 AND GM-CSF

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE
AN 96017232 MEDLINE
DN 96017232
TI Retroviral-mediated gene expression in human myelomonocytic cells: a comparison of **hematopoietic** cell **promoters** to viral promoters.
AU Malik P; Krall W J; Yu X J; Zhou C; Kohn D B
CS Division of Research Immunology/Bone Marrow Transplantation, Childrens Hospital, Los Angeles, University of Southern California School of Medicine, USA.
NC DK 42694-01A1 (NIDDK)
SO BLOOD, (1995 Oct 15) 86 (8) 2993-3005.
Journal code: A8G. ISSN: 0006-4971.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199602

=> d 2 ab

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE
AB Gene transfer into human hematopoietic stem cells with expression targeted to the maturing myelomonocytic progeny has applications for gene therapy of genetic diseases affecting granulocytes and macrophages. We hypothesized that promoters of myeloid-specific genes that are upregulated with myelomonocytic differentiation would also upregulate expression of an exogenous gene in a retroviral vector. Moloney murine leukemia virus (MoMuLV)-based retroviral vectors using promoters from hematopoietic genes (CD11b, CD18, and CD34) were compared with vectors with viral promoters (MoMuLV long terminal repeat [LTR], cytomegalovirus [CMV], and simian virus 40 [SV40]). Human glucocerebrosidase (GC) cDNA was the reporter gene. HL60 cells were transduced with these vectors and vector-derived GC activity was compared in undifferentiated HL-60 cells and the same cells differentiated into granulocytes using dimethyl sulfoxide or monocyte/macrophages using phorbol myristate acetate. In undifferentiated HL-60 cells, vector-derived GC activity was the highest when it was controlled by the MoMuLV LTR. In HL-60 cells differentiated into granulocytes, vector-derived GC activity transcribed from the CD11b, MoMuLV LTR, and CMV promoters was equivalent to 1.7, 1.5, and 1.5 times the normal endogenous GC activity, respectively, and 0.8, 2.0, and 3.6 times the normal GC activity, respectively, in those differentiated into macrophages. With granulocytic differentiation, the CD11b promoter showed maximal induction in GC activity (8-fold); with macrophage differentiation, the CD11b promoter showed a fourfold induction in GC expression. The CD11b promoter also generated significant levels of GC activity in the myelomonocytic progeny of transduced CD34+ cells. Expression from the CD11b promoter, unlike that from the CMV or the MoMuLV LTR promoters, was relatively myelomonocyte-specific, with minimal expression observed in Jurkat T cells or HeLa carcinoma cells. The induction of expression from the CD11b promoter with differentiation in

HL-60 cells correlates with the developmental regulation of the CD11b gene. Retroviral vectors using the CD11b promoter have potential utility for gene therapy of disorders affecting the myelomonocytic lineage.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB The title Igs contain .gtoreq.1 heterologous epitope within the N-terminal
variable, while retaining the functionality of the C-terminus heavy chain const. region specific for a particular cell or receptor, and having specific epitope reactivity. Three copies of the tetrapeptide **NANP**, occurring in the **Plasmodium** falciparum circumsporozoite protein, were inserted into the VH62k coding region of **plasmid** pH62k (prepn. described), encoding the VH gene of a murine monoclonal antibody to thyroglobulin. The EcoR1 restriction fragment was then cloned into **plasmid** pNY1 to give the expression vector pNY1NANP. The recombinant antibody y1NANP was used to induce anti-**NANP** antibodies in mice and rabbits.
AN 1991:490553 CAPLUS
DN 115:90553
TI Genetically engineered immunoglobulins
IN Zanetti, Maurizio; Sollazzo, Maurizio
PA University of California, Berkeley, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9009804	A1	19900907	WO 1990-US1010	19900223
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2047244	AA	19900825	CA 1990-2047244	19900223
	EP 460076	A1	19911211	EP 1990-904172	19900223
	EP 460076	B1	19951129		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 04503605	T2	19920702	JP 1990-504424	19900223
	AT 130765	E	19951215	AT 1990-904172	19900223
	ES 2082850	T3	19960401	ES 1990-904172	19900223
	US 5508386	A	19960416	US 1994-357495	19941216
	US 5583202	A	19961210	US 1994-357452	19941216
	US 5658762	A	19970819	US 1995-476914	19950606

PRAI	US 1989-316144	19890224
	WO 1990-US1010	19900223
	US 1992-947415	19920918
	US 1992-947521	19920918
	US 1994-357452	19941216

at 103

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB Vaccines against **Plasmodium** comprise polypeptides contg. immunogenic determinants from regions of a **Plasmodium** surface protein flanking a central repeat domain thereof and fewer than all or no repeating immunogenic determinants from the repeat domain. A recombinant protein having the 1st 81 amino acid residues of the influenza virus nonstructural protein 1 linked to fragments of the **Plasmodium** circumsporozoite protein (NSI81-Asp-His-Met-Leu-Thr-Asp-Pro-CS19-123-CS297-412, called NSI81RLf.DELTA.9) was prepd. and isolated from Escherichia coli and used to immunize rabbits. P. falciparum strain NF54 sporozoites were prevented from entering human hepatocytes by rabbit antiserum (89% inhibition by 1 rabbit antiserum, av. inhibition .apprx.45%). Five sporozoite-neutralizing epitope peptide sequences were identified.
AN 1992:57334 CAPLUS
DN 116:57334
TI Malaria vaccine
IN Gross, Mitchell Stuart; Gordon, Daniel Matthew; Hollingdale, Michael Richard
PA SmithKline Beecham Corp., USA; United States Dept. of the Army; Biomedical Research Institute
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 432965	A1	19910619	EP 1990-313257	19901206
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
CA 2031468	AA	19910609	CA 1990-2031468	19901204
AU 9067774	A1	19910613	AU 1990-67774	19901205
AU 634837	B2	19930304		
FI 9006051	A	19910609	FI 1990-6051	19901207
NO 9005301	A	19910610	NO 1990-5301	19901207
HU 56882	A2	19911028	HU 1990-8128	19901207
ZA 9009838	A	19920527	ZA 1990-9838	19901207
JP 06073097	A2	19940315	JP 1990-409778	19901207
CN 1053814	A	19910814	CN 1990-110121	19901208

PRAI US 1989-447746 19891208

=> d l11 9 ab bib

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB Malaria vaccines comprise polypeptides having .gtoreq.1 immunogenic determinants from a 1st region flanking a central repeat domain of a **Plasmodium** surface protein, .gtoreq.1 immunogenic determinants from a 2nd region flanking the repeat domain, and fewer than all or none of the repeating immunogenic determinants from the central repeat domain. Plaamid pNS181RLf.DELTA.9, encoding fusion protein NS11-81-Asp-His-Met-Leu-Thr-Asp-Pro-CS19-123-CS297-412 (NS11-81 = amino acid residues 1-81 of influenza virus nonstructural protein 1; CS19-123, CS297-412 = amino acid residues 19-123 and 297-412, resp., of **Plasmodium**

circumsporozoite protein), was constructed and was cloned and expressed in
Escherichia coli. The fusion protein was purified from cell lysate by (NH4)2 pptn. and chromatog. on SP Sepharose Fast Flow. Serum from rabbits
immunized with the protein inhibited (98% in 1 animal, av. inhibition .simeq.60%) invasion of cultured human hepatoma cells (HepG2-A16) by P. falciparum sporozoites. Invasion of normal human hepatocytes was inhibited 89% by serum from 1 animal; av. .simeq.45%.

AN 1991:556935 CAPLUS
DN 115:156935
TI Polypeptide malaria vaccines and their preparation
IN Gross, Mitchell Stuart; Young, James Francis
PA SmithKline Beckman Corp., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 398540	A1	19901122	EP 1990-304720	19900501
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	ZA 9003327	A	19910327	ZA 1990-3327	19890502
	CA 2015722	AA	19901103	CA 1990-2015722	19900430
	AU 9054505	A1	19901108	AU 1990-54505	19900501
	AU 635737	B2	19930401		
	NO 9001959	A	19901105	NO 1990-1959	19900502
	CN 1046937	A	19901114	CN 1990-102621	19900502
	JP 03017099	A2	19910125	JP 1990-116693	19900502
	HU 54305	A2	19910228	HU 1990-2652	19900503
PRAI	US 1989-346863	19890503			

=> d l11 10 ab bib

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB The title Igs contain .gtoreq.1 heterologous epitope within the N-terminal
variable, while retaining the functionality of the C-terminus heavy chain const. region specific for a particular cell or receptor, and having specific epitope reactivity. Three copies of the tetrapeptide **NANP**, occurring in the **Plasmodium** falciparum circumsporozoite protein, were inserted into the VH62k coding region of **plasmid** pH62k (prepn. described), encoding the VH gene of a murine monoclonal antibody to thyroglobulin. The EcoR1 restriction fragment was then cloned into **plasmid** pNY1 to give the expression vector pNY1NANP. The recombinant antibody y1NANP was used to induce anti-**NANP** antibodies in mice and rabbits.

AN 1991:490553 CAPLUS
DN 115:90553
TI Genetically engineered immunoglobulins
IN Zanetti, Maurizio; Sollazzo, Maurizio
PA University of California, Berkeley, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9009804	A1	19900907	WO 1990-US1010	19900223
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				

	CA 2047244	AA	19900825	CA 1990-2047244	19900223
	EP 460076	A1	19911211	EP 1990-904172	19900223
	EP 460076	B1	19951129		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 04503605	T2	19920702	JP 1990-504424	19900223
	AT 130765	E	19951215	AT 1990-904172	19900223
	ES 2082850	T3	19960401	ES 1990-904172	19900223
	US 5508386	A	19960416	US 1994-357495	19941216
	US 5583202	A	19961210	US 1994-357452	19941216
	US 5658762	A	19970819	US 1995-476914	19950606
PRAI	US 1989-316144	19890224			
	WO 1990-US1010	19900223			
	US 1992-947415	19920918			
	US 1992-947521	19920918			
	US 1994-357452	19941216			

=> d l11 12 ab bib

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AB Fusion proteins contg. the ganglioside GM1-binding domain of the heat-labile enterotoxin of enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli are prepd. for use as the antigenic component of vaccines. The binding of the fusion proteins to membranes via the ganglioside-binding domain makes these fusion proteins effective mucosal immunogens. Chimeric genes for this domain and the E. coli heat-stable enterotoxin was prepd. and the fusion protein manufd. by expression of the gene in E. coli. The resulting protein formed a pentamer as expected for the heat-labile toxin, was recognized by antibodies to both toxins, and one form of the fusion protein (lacking the first 48 amino acids of the heat-stable toxin) was non-toxic in mice at 725 ng/animal. The fusion protein was antigenic in rabbits and raised antibodies to both toxins (no data).

AN 1991:56942 CAPLUS

DN 114:56942

TI Heat-labile toxin B subunit fusion proteins for use in vaccines

IN Hirst, Timothy Raymond; Aitken, Rober

PA University of Leicester, UK

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 372928	A2	19900613	EP 1989-312713	19891206
	EP 372928	A3	19900627		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	CA 2004738	AA	19900607	CA 1989-2004738	19891206
	WO 9006366	A1	19900614	WO 1989-GB1462	19891206
	W: AU, DK, FI, HU, JP, NO, US				
	AU 9047544	A1	19900626	AU 1990-47544	19891206
	ZA 8909338	A	19900829	ZA 1989-9338	19891206
PRAI	GB 1988-28523	19881207			
	GB 1989-13991	19890617			
	WO 1989-GB1462	19891206			

=> d his

Expression of the diphtheria toxin A-chain coding sequence under the control of promoters and enhancers from immunoglobulin genes as a means of directing toxicity to B-lymphoid cells.

Maxwell IH; Glode LM; Maxwell F

Division of Medical Oncology, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver 80262.

Cancer research (UNITED STATES) Aug 15 1991, 51 (16) p4299-304, ISSN 0008-5472 Journal Code: CNF

Contract/Grant No.: CA42354, CA, NCI

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Previous results have shown that cells can be killed by the expression of an introduced gene encoding diphtheria toxin A-fragment (DT-A) and that killing can be targeted using tissue-specific transcriptional regulatory elements. Here, we describe expression plasmids containing the DT-A gene linked with promoters and enhancers from immunoglobulin heavy chain or kappa-light chain genes. When these plasmids were transfected into cultured cells, DT-A was expressed in B-lymphoid cells but not detectably in HeLa cells or fibroblasts. A high specificity for B-cells was confirmed by assaying for luciferase reporter gene expression from a plasmid containing an analogous combination of immunoglobulin heavy chain regulatory elements. A **plasmid** containing an **immunoglobulin** -kappa **promoter** and enhancer was substantially less active in expressing DT-A in a pre-B-cell line than in B-lymphoma cells, suggesting the possibility of targeting DT-A expression to mature, malignant B-cells while sparing normal B-cell progenitors. By means of viral delivery vehicles, the constructs described might be applied in gene therapy for B-cell leukemias or lymphomas.

14/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)

06948507 91354867 PMID: 1367549

Growth and protein production kinetics of a murine myeloma cell line transfected with the human growth hormone gene.

Mitchell CA; Beall JA; Wells JR; Gray PP

Department of Biotechnology, University of New South Wales, Kensington, Australia.

Cytotechnology (NETHERLANDS) Mar 1991, 5 (3) p223-31, ISSN 0920-9069 Journal Code: AT5

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

A model mammalian cell system for the production of recombinant proteins was investigated. Murine myeloma cells which had lost the ability to produce both heavy and light chain immunoglobulin molecules were transfected with a **vector** containing the **immunoglobulin heavy** chain **promoter** and enhancer elements linked to the human growth hormone gene. The growth kinetics of G32, a clonal isolate, were found to be similar to both the parent myeloma and hybridomas. However, production of hGH by G32 was growth associated, rather than as a secondary metabolite as is the case for hybridomas. In addition, G32 produced hGH at molar levels greater than most hybridomas.

14/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 155)

05664296 89083529 PMID: 3144703

A retroviral **expression** vector **containing murine** immunoglobulin heavy **chain** promoter**/enhancer.**

Blankenstein T; Winter E; Muller W

Institut fur Genetik, Universitat Koln, FRG.

Nucleic acids research (ENGLAND) Nov 25 1988, 16 (22) p10939, ISSN 0305-1048 Journal Code: O8L

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

?